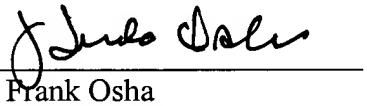
REMARKS

The specification has been amended to correct obvious translational errors. A new set of claims has been added to eliminate the improper multiple dependency of the original claims. Entry of the new claims is not intended to narrow or limit the claimed invention in any way.

Entry and consideration of this Amendment is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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APPENDIX

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The specification is changed as follows:

Page 21:

Negative [Electrod e] Electrode Number	HAG-5P/ NG-15	Negative Electrode Filling Density (g/cc)	Pressing Pressure (ton/cm^2)	Specific Surface Area of Negative Electrode [(cm^2/g)] (m^2/g)
1	95/5	1.46	8.0	4.1
2	90/10	1.47	4.5	3.4
3	70/30	1.50	3.4	2.1
4	50/50	1.49	3.0	2.6
5	30/70	1.50	2.1	3.1
6	10/90	1.52	1.8	3.5

Paragraph bridging pages 21-22:

A mixed solvent (a mixing volume ratio: EC/PC/DMC = 20/20/60) of ethylene carbonate (EC), propylene carbonate (PC) and dimethyl carbonate (DMC) in which $LiClO_4$ having a g/cc (g/cc) and a negative electrode specific surface area of 5.8 [(cm^2/g)] (m^2/g). The same procedure as in Example 1 was carried out using this negative electrode, thereby preparing a coin type nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery, and its charge and discharge properties were then measured. The results are shown in Table 2.

Page 23, first full paragraph:

<Comparative Example 2>

The same procedure as in the preparation of negative electrode numbers 1 to 6 was conducted except that NG-15 alone was used as a negative electrode active material, and pressed under a pressing pressure of 1.0 (ton/cm^2) to obtain a negative electrode having a negative electrode filling density of 1.48 g/cc (g/cc) and a negative electrode specific surface area of 6.3 [(cm^2/g)] (m^2/g). The same procedure as in Example 1 was carried out using this negative electrode, thereby preparing a coin type nonaqueous secondary battery, and its charge and discharge properties were then measured. The results are shown in Table 2.

Page 25, first full paragraph:

The same procedure as in Example 1 was conducted using this negative electrode active material to form a negative electrode. A filling density of the negative electrode was regulated to not less than 1.6 g/cc by the use of a uniaxial press. A pressing pressure of 2.6 (ton/cm^2) was used to obtain a negative electrode having a negative electrode filling density of 1.64 (g/cc) and a negative electrode specific surface area of 1.7 [(cm^2/g)] (m^2/g).

Page 26, second full paragraph through pages 27-28:

As in Example 7, a material obtained by graphitizing mesocarbon microbeads (MCMB3-28, manufactured by Osaka Gas Co., Ltd., specific surface area = 4.62 m^2/g) was used as a graphite material whose surface was covered with amorphous carbon, and artificial graphite (SFG75, manufactured by Lonza Co., Ltd., average particle diameter = 27.3 μm) prepared from coal pitch as a raw material was used as flake graphite particles. MCMB3-28 and SFG75 were mixed so that a ratio of MCMB3-28 might be 75 wt% and a ratio of SFG75 might be 25 wt% of all the negative electrode carbon materials, thereby obtaining a negative electrode active

material. As in Example 7, this negative electrode active material was used under a pressing pressure of 2.4 (ton/cm^2) to obtain a negative electrode having a negative electrode filling density of 1.66 (g/cc) and a negative specific electrode surface area of 2.3 [(cm^2/g)] (m^2/g). As in Example 7, a coin type nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery was prepared, and its battery properties were then measured. The results are shown in Table 3.

<Example 9>

As in Example 7, a material obtained by graphitizing mesocarbon microbeads (MCMB30-28, manufactured by Osaka Gas Co., Ltd., specific surface area = 0.98 m^2/g) was used as a graphite material whose surface was covered with amorphous carbon, and artificial graphite (SFG15, manufactured by Lonza Co., Ltd., average particle diameter = 6.1 μm) prepared from coal pitch as a raw material was used as flake graphite particles. MCMB30-28 and SFG6 were mixed so that a ratio of MCMB30-28 might be 75 wt% and a ratio of SFG15 might be 25 wt% of all the negative electrode carbon materials to obtain a negative electrode active material. The same procedure as in Example 7 was carried out except for the above requirements to prepare a coin type nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery. As in Example 7, this negative electrode active material was used under a pressing pressure of 2.4 (ton/cm^2) to obtain a negative electrode having a negative electrode filling density of 1.62 (g/cc) and a negative electrode specific surface area of 2.2 [(cm^2/g)] (m^2/g). As in Example 7, the coin type nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery was prepared, and its battery properties were then measured. The results are shown in Table 3.

<Comparative Example 3>

The same procedure as in Example 7 was conducted except that graphitized MCMB3-28 alone was used as a negative electrode active material, thereby preparing a coin type nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery, and its battery properties were then measured. The results are shown in Table 3. However, a pressing pressure in the preparation of a negative electrode was 2.4 (ton/cm^2). In the thus prepared battery, a negative electrode filling density was 1.62 (g/cc) and a negative electrode specific surface area was 2.2 [(cm^2/g)] (m^2/g).

<Comparative Example 4>

The same procedure as in Example 7 was conducted except that SFG15 alone was used as a negative electrode active material, thereby preparing a coin type nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery, and its battery properties were then measured. The results are shown in Table 3. However, a pressing pressure in the preparation of a negative electrode was 1.5 (ton/cm^2). In the thus prepared battery, a negative electrode filling density was 1.61 (g/cc) and a negative electrode specific surface area was 2.8 [(cm^2/g)] (m^2/g).

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-9 are canceled.